STRANGEST COLONY on the FACE of the EARTH

Kabakon is the new Eden.

The Order of the Sun has established there the strangest colony on the face of the earth; a colony in which all go naked, all admit the sun the source of all life, and all subsist upon cocoanuts—for they say the cocoanut is the sun's representative on earth, the life-giver, the healer—the spirit of Sol. The cocoa palm is the mother of humanity; the sun is its creator.

In the Palm Theater of Pure Natural Life is the seat of government of the International Colonial Empire of Fruitarianism, founded by the Order of the Sun, and there the naked hosts, Christians, who until a few months ago wore clothes, worship the sun, not as a god, but as the giver of all life and the healer of the sick.

Tropical Fruit in Rich Profusion on the Island

The island of Kabakon is in German New Guinea and belongs to the New Lauenburg group, which is situated in the Bismarck archipelago, between New Pommern and New Mecklenburg. It is one mile from Herbertshoehe, the seat of the government, and half a mile from Mioko, where there are many large warehouses filled with many bad goodies from all the world around for many big and little people who have not yet adopted the simple life and cocoanuts of Kabakon. Cocoanuts are defined by Mr. Engelhardt as the idea, the spirit of the sun constituted in plant form, and they are the de facto par excellence for the members of the Order of the Sun. Kabakon yields many cocoanuts and many other sweets of nature. It is a big cocoanut, banana and papaya plantation of 7,000 trees, 165 acres in size, with extraordinary fertility, and bearing incidentally all the other famous tropical fruits, mangoes, breadstuffs, pineapples, oranges, lemons, and has a good annual crop of sweet potatoes, too, yams, taron, sugar cane, tallia nuts, gallip, and other tropical oddities.

"Let us join together in the tropics," cries August Engelhardt, founder of the Order of the Sun, of the International Colonial Empire of Fruitarianism, and of the Palm Temple of Pure Natural Life, and purchaser and sole proprietor of the lovely island of Kabakon.

"If we do truth we shall get true and come nearer and nearer to God, who is truth and life. To live in the cool and dark Europe, the friend of the icy winter, in caves called houses and towns, in rags called clothes, is a slow, sure empoisonment, suicide. Let us go back to the source of all life, of all mind and strength, to the sun, who is nothing else but the visibility of the most ingenious and most lovable being we can look upon with our eyes! The delivery of mankind from sickness and death is equivalent to their return to the sun in every respect. You ask how you can in all respects serve mankind best. Serve the sun, O, friend, you will then become sun to mankind."

Delivery of Mankind in Return to the Sun

The members of the sun order consider this fair and teeming little land an Eden, a happy valley, a paradise. Herr Max Luetzow, musical director of one of the Berlin theaters, and one of the first of the Kabakon colonists, cannot conceive "better conditions for an ideal life. There are few flies, and there absolutely is no dust. Serpents and dangerous animals do not exist here, but we have peace loving natives; no cannibalism. There is a magnificent panorama on every side, mountains over 6,000 feet high, with tropical vegetation; it is more beautiful than Ceylon. Four boats offer opportunities for visiting with neighboring islands. We have friendly relations with neighboring firms. The total area which we can reach with our boats covers many thousand miles.

Colonists Work Only When They Are So Inclined.

"The climate is not changeable. A large, well selected library is at our disposal. We always are naked, therefore the heat does not affect us. Besides, uncooked foods do not produce thirst, especially when one has the opportunity of sea bathing at any time. Mr. Engelhardt is most tolerant toward those who hold different opinions. Physical work is not compulsory. We work when we feel inclined. The rest of the time we superintend the operations of the natives and do mental work. Our lives are characterized by the absence of the hurry and worry of civilization. Our colony is conducted on communistic lines; each colonist becomes part proprietor."

The conditions for admission to the sun order are, first, recommendations of two "respectable, credible" persons who are to be "approbated by the leader of the sun order;" secondly, a payment of about $250 for such as are able to pay, "for less wealthy people, corresponding to their property, for poor fruit eaters nothing. In the first line the sun order wants men of noble, excellent character;" thirdly, the disposition of about $150 with the imperial government at Herbertshoehe in case of their quitting the colony of having need of the money in emergency; fourth, every colonist must be fruitarian, that is, he must live on nuts and fruit; fifth, a biographical sketch and photograph are required.

Hope Is to Bring Forth a Perfect Race of Men.

"All fruit eaters," observes Mr. Engelhardt, "can live a permanent naked life like myself, join nature in every respect. Magnificent sea and sand baths complete the continual sun and air baths in the best manner." It has been thought by some of the uninitiated public that marriage is forbidden at Kabakon; but, on the contrary, family life is encouraged, and it is the hope of the colony to furnish a nucleus to the world of sane, honorable, healthy and pure minded men. Married men with their families are hence accorded an especial welcome.

The sun order derives its fair name from the fact that its members venerate the sun as the source of all life, "as the visibility of an everlasting being of love and wisdom. We do not worship the sun after the manner of the Parsees, who live in clothes and at sunrise fall prostrate on their knees on carpets and lift up their voices to heaven. We worship the sun by our daily life, by a clothesless existence in the full light and life of the tropical sun, nourished by the fruits that are enriched by the vitality of the sunshine, the sacred cocoanuts. The sun, the cocoanut and the man simply are different manifestations of the same life."

Invalid in Civilization; Has Become Strong Man.

The ultra-modern conclusions whereat Mr. Engelhardt has arrived regarding human modes of living, he declares, are not the result of speculation, but of experiment. He himself has been an invalid, and an invalid he remained until he foresook house and town, coat and shoe, and assumed the airy fashions of primitive mankind, and adopted the diet of the Darwinian ancestors of men, the merry monkeys, who banquet off cocoanuts and banyans.

Mr. Engelhardt was born in Nuremberg, Bavaria. His father was a manufacturer, and a most excellent man. His mother was a fine woman. She gave him careful training. He attended the Latin school and gymnasium at Nuremberg and afterward studied mathematics and science at Munich. Then he lived a number of years at Nuremberg, occupying himself as an author. About the year 1900 he became a vegetarian. From childhood up he had been weakly of constitution, and ever since 1894 he had busied himself with medicine and physicians in hopes of gaining strength. He tried all corts of dietaries and after vegetarianism took to a pure fruit regimen, and then milk and cream.

Cocoanut Declared the Proper Food for Mankind.

"Just as mother's milk is the one proper and natural food of the suckling babe so the cocoanut is the one natural and proper food for the man. The cocoanut palm is his mother, it is his kitchen and his cellar. In its fruits it bestows upon him a nutriment whereby alone the greatest and highest of his bodily and spiritual powers may be awakened." Mr. Engelhardt made experiments with the other fruits and nuts, but from none received the satisfactory results which inspired his foundation of the cocoanut colony.

It was in November, 1901, that the founder of the Order of the Sun left Germany in search of a tropical residence, thinking it might be Ceylon, and it was in 1902 that he landed upon the happy isle of Kabakon. A year later, on the 3d of March, 1903, he "proclaimed Kabakon an open fruit garden and sungrove. I will settle it with fruit eaters."

While comparatively few persons, in Mr. Engelhardt's judgment, now may be prepared for such a life as the idealities of Kabakon offer, as these become better and better known everywhere his ideas will be popularized and more and more will desire to put them into practical execution.

WITH A MIND OF HIS OWN.

The Sort of Man That Mr. Stiggly Fancies Here Set Forth.

"I like a man with a mind of his own," said Mr. Stiggly. "Right or wrong, I like a man who knows what he thinks, and who is not afraid to speak it.

"Now, there's Jones. I say to Jones, on a lowery morning:

"'What do you think, Jonesy? Think I'd better take an umbrella?'

"And Jones says:

"'Take an umbrella? Why, within 22 minutes it'll be raining blue, green and purple pitchforks; and if you haven't got a boiler iron umbrella with I-beam ribs you'll be speared to death and then drowned. Sure you want an umbrella.'

"Or suppose it had happened to be Robinson I asked; another man who knows what he thinks, and Robinson says:

"'Umbrella? Foolish! In 20 minutes it'll be clear as a bell. All blue sky.'

"Now, of course, Jones and Robinson couldn't both be right, but I would rather lug an umbrella uselessly, following Jones, or get drenched following Robinson—be led by a man who had a mind of his own, and wasn't afraid to speak it—than to hear what I would get from Snibbly if I asked him:

"'Better take an umbrella, hadn't I?' I say to Snibbly, to hear him saying:

"'Ye-es, I suppose it would be safer.'

"Snibbly doesn't know what he thinks about the weather, or about anything else; and if he does know what he thinks, he doesn't say it. He sides with me; he thinks it would be safer!

"I like the man with a mind of his own, and he is, everywhere, the man that makes the wheels go 'round."

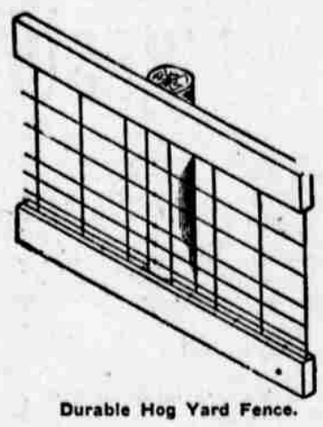
LIVE STOCK

DURABLE HOG YARD FENCE.

Method of Construction of One Out of Woven Wire.

The question of cheap, durable and serviceable fencing for the small yards adjacent to the piggery is an important problem, says R. S. Shaw, of Michigan, in Prairie Farmer. During the past, lumber in various forms has been converted into fences of different styles for this purpose, but now its scarcity and high price render its use almost prohibitive.

A tight board fence probably makes the most perfect one for turning hogs. We have attempted to make a suitable substitute, in large part, for the lumber except in the case of the divisions between the boar pens. The fences forming our small pens are constructed of woven wire with 2x6 inch material at bottom and top. The plan is shown in the accompanying sketch. Cedar posts are placed in this case, a little less than eight feet apart. (They should not be more than this distance for pen fences.) The posts were notched out at the bottom and top one inch deep and the width of the 2x6. Thus the 2x6's when firmly spiked in place, instead of being flush, projected an inch out from the surface of the post.



Durable Hog Yard Fence.

The 26-inch woven wire was placed on the posts with top and bottom wires just touching the 2x6's. The woven wire was not stapled to the end posts but each strand brought around the post and wrapped on itself. The wire fencing was also stapled to the intermediate cedar post and the top and bottom wires to the 2x6's, against which they rested.

The woven wire used was special hog fence with seven lateral wires, top and bottom wires No. 9 and intermediate No. 12. There are 28 No. 11 cross wires to the rod. The woven wire and 2x6 make the fence 38 inches high. This has furnished a cheap fence and after three seasons' use we are perfectly satisfied with it. But one repair has been made and that at a point where a flaw occurred in the wire. The openings of these pens consist of doors which slide up and down in grooves at the sides, dropping into slots at the bottom to prevent pigs from opening them.

THE STOCK.

The trusted bull is always the one that does the mischief with his horns.

No bull is so gentle that he can be trusted to have horns.

Dehorn the calves when only a few days old by means of caustic potash.

If you need a ram, get a good one.

Buttermilk alone is not an ideal ration for swine, but should be used with other feeds. It will sharpen their appetites if fed along with a good corn ration and some clover pasture.

The packers and bacon curers want a long hog that will weigh 175 to 200 pounds with not more than 1½ inches of fat evenly distributed over the back. Such hogs are best furnished by the medium Yorkshires, Tamworths and Cheshires and their crosses or grades.

Hay for Sheep.

The best hay for sheep consists of clover and the tame grasses. Timothy hay by itself is not so profitably fed as is the same hay when mixed with clover. The timothy hay is composed of too large quantities of fat-forming elements and has a too small proportion of protein. This latter gives great vigor to the sheep and goes to make muscles and the more substantial portions of the carcass. Strangely, only a minority of the owners of sheep have as yet found out that the clovers make a more profitable hay for sheep than the more commonly used grasses.

Gain of the Calf.

An expert feeder says that a calf from beef breed parents should gain three pounds in weight per day for the first month, 2½ pounds per day for the second month, and two pounds per day for all subsequent months. Professor Hunt found that it required eight to nine pounds of milk to make one pound of gain in the calf, but that the average gain should be at least 1¾ pounds per day if the calf was properly fed.

Fiber of Cotton Stalks.

It has been demonstrated that fiber from cotton stalks is nearly as strong as that from flax. A process has been worked out for making paper and bagging from cotton stalk fiber which, it is estimated, will add $50,000,000 annually to the value of the crop. Factories are now being established.

HOW DEEP TO FARM.

Conditions of Soil, Drainage, Etc., Must Determine the Question.

The depth to which a man plows his land has a bearing on the success of his farming. It is possible to plow too deep, and it is certainly possible to plow too shallow, to get the best results. But someone will ask, what is the best depth for plowing? That is an unanswerable question, because all kinds of conditions exist on farms, and those conditions are what must set the depth of plowing. The depth to which to plow is a problem that has been considered, with other questions, and not by itself, by our best investigators.

In the investigations of the soils of southern Illinois, Prof. Hopkins found sections where the potash had been very much exhausted in the upper seven inches of soil, so much so that the crops could not get enough of that element to make the growth they should make. The advice of Prof. Hopkins was to plow a little deeper and thus get the use of the potassium below the depth of the old plowings. Now, here was a case where the land had been farmed for so long a time that the potassium was exhausted in the soil usually turned up by the plow. It is certain that if a new piece of soil were brought under cultivation in that region, the conditions would not be the same. This illustrates the fact that no rule can be laid down.

How deep to farm must depend to a considerable extent on the drainage conditions existing on each field, says the Farmers' Review. If the land is flat and wet during a good deal of the growing season, no depth of plowing will increase its productiveness. The roots of plants will not strike below the water line, and if, during an unusually dry time, they did go down, it would be to rot when the water rose permanently around them. Therefore it is impossible to give a rule for depth of plowing in such a case. It is certain that it is useless to attempt to cultivate the land to a greater depth than it has been drained.

The character of the soil also has much to do with the depth of plowing and cultivating. A clayey soil will not give as good results if plowed deep as a sandy soil, for the air will not readily penetrate the clayey soil to a certain depth, as it will the sandy soil, nor will the heat of the sun so quickly warm it up to a point where the seeds will germinate in it. Sandy land can and should be plowed quite deep, for a number of reasons. One of these is that it dries out more quickly than clayey soil, as clay contains more water than sandy soil. The sandy loam will therefore facilitate the deep growing of roots, as the roots easily penetrate the interstices between the particles of soil.

There is still doubt that the soil can be utilized several inches deeper than is usually the case. Subsoil plowing has proved very beneficial on some lands, but not on others, and here again comes in an illustration of the fact that we cannot lay down any rule that will prove of value on all lands. The depth of plowing must depend some on the fertility that can be applied to the soil and its ability to be aerated.

STORING THE CORN CROP.

Crib Which Can Be Made Rat and Bird Proof.

I have a corn crib which is proof against rats and birds, writes a South Dakota correspondent of the Farm and Home. It is shown in the cut. It is set on posts 1 foot out of the ground; sills lengthwise 3x4 inches, floor joists 2x5 laid on top of sills. Posts 2x4 inches and one-half foot high are nailed to floor joists resting on top of sills. Plates 2x4 inches with 1x4 inch cross section are fastened to posts. The roof is arranged to give 9 inch eaves clear of sides and is covered with three-ply tarred paper. It has a double floor, the bottom boards of rough hemlock and top floor of Carolina pine matched.

A Rat-Proof Corn Crib.

Extra heavy one-half-inch wire mesh was put on inside of posts before the second floor was laid and fastened in place by staples, also strips one-third inch over to hold it securely in place. This room is 20 feet long and has a swing, wire door on the end to raise out of the way for unloading corn from the wagon. There is a space 8x4½ feet on the north end which is covered with matched boards and separated from the corn by a movable fence of boards, giving room for shelling and being protected from the cold winds. The door on the east side is used to get into this room. The wire door and this door are kept locked as a precaution against borrowers.

Digging Potatoes.

Do not dig potatoes when the ground is wet or when the dirt adheres to the potatoes as the skin will never have that bright appearance as when harvested under proper condition. Besides they are far more apt to rot when stored covered with mud and dampness

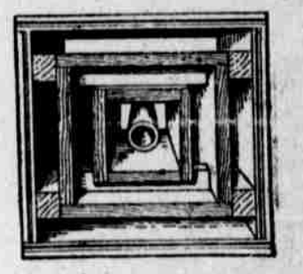
FARM AND GARDEN

PROTECTING WATER PIPES.

Boxes With Dead Air Space Between the Surest Method.

Nothing is so good a protector from frost or heat as dead air in insulated compartments. Where water pipes must be placed in the ground above the frost line, or above the ground and fully exposed, properly constructed frost boxes are vastly superior to felt, cork or other coverings. These packing materials are usually worse than worthless because they are sure to become soaked from condensation on the pipe and thus to invite instead of repel frost. This is especially true where the pipes lead to elevated tanks from wells of cold water, because in any weather when the temperature is above that of the water, condensation is likely to occur.

The simplest construction of an effective protecting frost box, says the Orange Judd Farmer, is constructed with three dead air spaces well ceiled and extending from below the frost line up to the point of delivery at the tank or at the house. After the pipe is in place a box tube of one-half or three-quarters inch stuff and six inches inside diameter is built with the pipe in the center. It is then ceiled outside with tar paper. Trimmers are then placed around the box to build another box upon, a two-inch air space being left between the two boxes. In like manner this box is ceiled and supplied with trimmers for an outside box of ship lap or matched boards to surround a second two-inch air space. Frost boxes so constructed will be found effective in any climate and are fully as satisfactory as more elaborately constructed ones.



Cross Section of Frost Box.

HOME WATER SUPPLY.

System of Piping Which Brings Comfort and Ease to One Farmer.

Farmers could have many more home comforts if they would judiciously use the money wasted in other ways. We prize our waterworks very highly. We have hot and cold water in the bathroom, cellar and kitchen. Water is also supplied automatically to the stalls, hog houses, garden, hen houses, yards and hotbeds. We have also a foundtain on the lawn. This water, explains a Delaware farmer in writing to the Orange Judd Farmer, is pumped by a windmill into a large tank from which pipes lead to various outlets. The windmill cuts all our fodder, grinds all the feed in addition to the pumping, and does more than a man can do.

FARM BITS.

The Indiana what crop is figured by the state bureau of statistics as 50 per cent. larger than last year's banner crop.

Small potatoes from productive hills give a better product than large potatoes from unproductive hills. This shows the importance of selecting seed in the field at digging time rather than from the bin next spring.

Several instances were reported at the Texas Nut Growers' association where native pecan trees were giving regular annual returns of from $20 to $65 per tree in from five to twelve years after top-working with improved varieties.

Rat Ridders.

To rid a house of rats, spray strong spirits of ammonia in holes and cracks. Then spread the white of an egg on a cloth, sprinkle liberally with red pepper and tack over rat holes, pepper inside. Whitewash made yellow with copperas, then applied thickly to the stones and rafters in a cellar, is also said to be effective.

Lime on Clover Land.

Lime will frequently prove to be a good remedy for so-called "clover sick" land. This is especially true in cases where the clover dies out on account of an extremely acid condition of the soil. Some soils, however, require other fertilizer in connection with the lime to grow clover successfully.